worthy. Appropriate measures on the basis of the technical investigation have been taken to avoid the recurrence of such incidents.

Medical Benefits to Ex-Servicemen

*97. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what medical facilities are available to the Ex-servicemen and their spouses in the country, with details thereof;

(b) what is the number of Ex-servicemen availing of these medical facilities, with details thereof;

(c) whether all the retired army personnel have been covered under these facilities;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to provide medical benefits to all the retired army personnel and their spouses throughout their life ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (e) All Ex-servicemen and their spouses, like other citizens of India, are entitled to avail of medical facilities in Civil Govt. Hospitals throughout the country. In addition, Medical coverage is also being provided to Service Pensioners and their spouses from the various out-patient Clinics, Military Hospitals, Field Ambulance Units and other specialised Medical centres under the Ministry of Defence.

Army personnel who retired after 1-1-1976 with service pension and their spouses/widows of such Army personnel are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 1 lakh (medical insurance cover being raised to Rs. 1 lakh each in respect of husband and wife w.e.f. 1-1-1993) under the Army Group Insurance Scheme on payment of a one time nominal non-refundable subscription, for treatment of disease/surgery in the case of ailments of the heart, cancer and for renal transplant.

In the case of Air Force Personnel who retired on or after 31-7-91, financial assistance upto Rs. 1 lakh each is available to the husband and spouse on a one time payment of a non-refundable nominal premium. This insurance is for a period of 15 years or till the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier. For personnel who retired prior to 31-7-91, on completion of not less than 20 years service, financial assistance upto Rs. 50,000/- is available to the individual or his spouse for treatment from the Air Force Benevolent Fund.

In the case of Navy, medical facilities are not covered under any group insurance. However, ex-gratia grants upto Rs. 50,000/- for 2 persons in a family of retired personnel can be given for medical treatment from the Navy Benevolent Association Fund.

In addition to the above assistance, the Kendriya Sainik Board also renders liberal financial assistance to ex-Services personnel for specialised treatment.

Statistics of ex-Servicemen/their spouses receiving medical treatment at Government Hospitals is not compiled by this Ministry.

जम्मू और कश्मीर के शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

*98 श्री राम जेठमलानी :
डा० जितेन्द्र कुमार जैन :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलगाववादी ताकतों द्वारा उत्पन्न आतंक के कारण जम्मू और कश्मीर से भारी संख्या में स्थानीय नागरिकों को देश के अन्य भागों में शरण लेनी पड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कश्मीरी नागरिक किन-किन शहरों में शिविरों में रह रहे हैं, उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है और वे कितने समय से इन शिविरों में रह रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन व्यक्तियों ने सरकार से अपने पुनर्वास के लिए मांग की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन्हें जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य में ही किसी अलग शहर में बसाने का विचार रखती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) अधिकांश प्रवासी जम्मू और दिल्ली में रह रहे है जहां उनके लिए शिविर भी लगाए हैं । कुछ प्रवासी महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, पंजाब, हरियाणा, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश इत्यादि अन्य राज्यों में भी रह रहे हैं । प्रवासी मध्य 1990 से विभिन्न तिथियों से शिविरों में रह रहे हैं ।

(ग) से (ङ) प्रवासियों से समय-समय पर विभिन्न मांगें तथा प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं । तथापि, घाटी के बाहर उन्हें स्थाई रूप से बसाने पर अभी विचार नहीं किया गया है। आशा की जाती है कि घाटी में स्थिति में सुधार होते ही प्रवासी घाटी को लौट जायेंगे ।

Number of unemployed youth

99. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of educated unemployed persons registered with different employment exchanges in the country as on the 31st March, 1992, separately indicating the number of those who are (i) below matric; (ii) Matriculates; (iii) Graduates; and (iv) Post-Graduates;

(b) what is the number of persons given employment in the country during the year 1991-92; and so far in the year 1992, and what policy Government have been following for the employment of the persons categorised above; and

(c) what is the number of rural unemployed in the country and what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed as on 31st Dec., 1990 (latest available), educational category-wise, is as under :—

IN LAKHS

(i) Illiterates and literates below matric	135.25
(ii) Matriculates	123.28
(iii) Higher Secondary/Intermediates	51.56
(iv) Graduates	32.00
(v) Post-Graduates	4.23

(b) and (c) The number of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges in the country during the years 1991 and 1992 (upto August, 1992) are 2.53 lakhs and 1.59 lakhs respectively.

As per the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation during 1987-88 the number of persons usually unemployed were around 7.1 million in rural areas, during that period.

Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for a high rate of economic growth, combined with the faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural growth, development of wasteland and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing, are the basic elements of the employment-oriented growth strategy envisaged in the plan. These efforts will generate employment opportunities for the educated as well as the uneducated.

Employment generation programme like IRDP, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in the central sector are meant for the generation of employment, especially in the rural areas.